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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/067,580	02/04/2002	Felix G.T.I. Andrew	I3768.241	5848
47973	7590	06/03/2009	EXAMINER	
WORKMAN NYDEGGER/MICROSOFT			BATURAY, ALICIA	
1000 EAGLE GATE TOWER			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
60 EAST SOUTH TEMPLE			2446	
SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84111			MAIL DATE	
			06/03/2009	
			DELIVERY MODE	
			PAPER	

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>		<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>
10/067,580		ANDREW ET AL.	
<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>		
Alicia Baturay	2446		

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### **Status**

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 September 2008.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.      2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### **Disposition of Claims**

- 4) Claim(s) 1-15, 17-28, 45, 46, 50-56, 60 and 61 is/are pending in the application.
  - 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-15, 17-28, 45, 46, 50-56, 60 and 61 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### **Application Papers**

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 22 November 2002 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### **Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
  - a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
    1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
    3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### **Attachment(s)**

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-544b)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**DETAILED ACTION**

1. This Office Action is in response to the amendment filed 05 March 2009.
2. Claims 1-3, 5, 7, 8, 17-19 and 22-28 were amended.
3. Claims 16, 29-44, 47-49 and 57-59 were cancelled.
4. Claims 1-15, 17-28, 45, 46, 50-56, 60 and 61 are pending in this Office Action.

*Response to Arguments*

5. Applicant's amendments and arguments with respect to claims 1-15, 17-28, 45, 46, 50-56, 60 and 61 filed on 05 March 2009 have been fully considered but they are deemed to be moot in view of the new grounds of rejection.

*Claim Objections*

6. Claim 1 is objected to because of the following informality: it is though that the term "accessed" on line 17 was meant to be replaced with the term "received," as was done on lines 12 and 20.

Additionally, Claim 1 does not end with a period. Each claim begins with a capital letter and ends with a period. Periods may not be used elsewhere in the claims except for abbreviations. *See Fressola v. Manbeck*, 36 USPQ2d 1211 (D.D.C. 1995). See MPEP § 608.01(m). Appropriate correction is required.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claims 1-4, 8-13, 17, 19-24, 26 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tourrilhes et al. (U.S. 6,975,857) in view of Freund et al. (U.S. 2003/0167405) and further in view of Freeman et al. (U.S. 6,922,724).

Tourrilhes teaches the invention substantially as claimed including a system for automatically configuring a first communication interface of a device for connection with an external wireless network includes a communication parameter source external to the device to store communication parameters of the wireless network. A second communication interface is placed inside the device to communicate with the communication parameter source for the communication parameters. An interface configuration module is coupled to the first and second communication interfaces. The interface configuration module causes the second communication interface to receive the communication parameters, and then configures the first communication interface using the communication parameters such that the device can be connected to the wireless network. A method of automatically configuring a communication interface of a device for connection with an external wireless network is also described. (see Abstract).

9. With respect to claim 1, Tourrilhes teaches in a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network environment being associated with one or more parameters, a method for selecting characteristics associated with a network environment, so as to reduce the configuration information that needs to be manually entered, comprising the following: an act of failing to connect the computer system to a first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 62-63); an act of connecting the computer system, to a second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50) from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 4, lines 26-44) to receive one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22) from the first network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22); selecting characteristics specific to operating under data transfer conditions within the first network environment, the selected characteristics having been saved from a previous connection to the second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of utilizing the selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to operating under the data transfer conditions of the first network environment, automatically to modify the configuration of the computer system to thereby configure the computer system for operating in the first network environment under the data transfer conditions (Tourrilhes, col. 5, line 51 – col. 6, line 11); and an act of connecting the computer system to the first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50).

Tourrilhes does not explicitly teach one or more network environment parameters including at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier.

However, Freund teaches an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Freund, page 18, paragraph 123), including at least one parameter indicative of data transfer conditions within the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91); an act of combining the accessed one or more network environment parameters to generate an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraphs 133-135); an act of, based on the identifier (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Tourrilhes in view of Freund in order to enable the one or more network environment parameters to include at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier. One would be motivated to do so in order to detect and distinguish between different networks to which a mobile computer or device is connected to from time to time.

The combination of Tourrilhes and Freund does not explicitly teach the one or more network environment parameters accessed from the network environment subsequent to connecting to the network environment.

However, Freeman teaches at least one parameter indicative of latency information for the first network environment and at least one parameter indicative of available bandwidth information, the one or more network environment parameters representative of data transfer conditions within the first network environment (Freeman, col. 20, lines 6-16), the one or

more network environment parameters accessed from the second network and that will be used to select characteristics associated with the first network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22); an act of combining the received one or more network environment parameters, including the at least one parameter indicative of the latency information for the first network environment and the at least one parameter indicative of the available bandwidth information for the first network environment, to generate an identifier for the first network environment; an act of combining the accessed one or more network environment parameters, including the at least one parameter indicative of the latency information for the network environment and the at least one parameter indicative of the available bandwidth information for the network environment, to generate an identifier (Freeman, col. 19, line 56 - col. 20, line 16).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Tourrilhes and Freund in view of Freeman in order to enable the one or more network environment parameters accessed from the network environment subsequent to connecting to the network environment. One would be motivated to do so in order to enable the use of executable code modules that query specific system conditions, resources, and performance metrics.

10. With respect to claim 2, Tourrilhes teaches the invention described in claim 1, including in a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network environment being associated with one or more parameters, a method for selecting characteristics associated with a network environment, so as to reduce the configuration

information that needs to be manually entered, comprising the following: an act of failing to connect the computer system to a first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 62-63); an act of connecting the computer system, to a second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50) from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 4, lines 26-44) to receive one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22) from the first network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22); selecting characteristics specific to operating under data transfer conditions within the first network environment, the selected characteristics having been saved from a previous connection to the second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of utilizing the selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to operating under the data transfer conditions of the first network environment, automatically to modify the configuration of the computer system to thereby configure the computer system for operating in the first network environment under the data transfer conditions (Tourrilhes, col. 5, line 51 – col. 6, line 11); and an act of connecting the computer system to the first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50).

Tourrilhes does not explicitly teach one or more network environment parameters including at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier.

However, Freund teaches an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Freund, page 18, paragraph 123), including at least one parameter indicative of

data transfer conditions within the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91); an act of combining the accessed one or more network environment parameters to generate an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraphs 133-135); an act of, based on the identifier (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74) and the method where the act of connecting the computer system to a network environment from among the number of network environments comprises the following: act of connecting a mobile computer system to a network environment from among the number of network environments (Freund, page 6, paragraph 73).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Tourrilhes in view of Freund in order to enable the one or more network environment parameters to include at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier. One would be motivated to do so in order to detect and distinguish between different networks to which a mobile computer or device is connected to from time to time.

11. With respect to claim 3, Tourrilhes teaches the invention described in claim 1, including in a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network environment being associated with one or more parameters, a method for selecting characteristics associated with a network environment, so as to reduce the configuration information that needs to be manually entered, comprising the following: an act of failing to connect the computer system to a first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 62-63); an act of connecting the computer

system, to a second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50) from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 4, lines 26-44) to receive one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22) from the first network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22); selecting characteristics specific to operating under data transfer conditions within the first network environment, the selected characteristics having been saved from a previous connection to the second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of utilizing the selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to operating under the data transfer conditions of the first network environment, automatically to modify the configuration of the computer system to thereby configure the computer system for operating in the first network environment under the data transfer conditions (Tourrilhes, col. 5, line 51 – col. 6, line 11); and an act of connecting the computer system to the first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50).

Tourrilhes does not explicitly teach one or more network environment parameters including at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier.

However, Freund teaches an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Freund, page 18, paragraph 123), including at least one parameter indicative of data transfer conditions within the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91); an act of combining the accessed one or more network environment parameters to generate an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraphs 133-135); an act of, based on the identifier

(Freund, page 6, paragraph 74) and the method where the act of connecting the computer system to a network environment from among the number of network environments comprises the following: an act of connecting the computer system to a network environment from among a number of network environments (Freund, page 6, paragraph 73).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Tourrilhes in view of Freund in order to enable the one or more network environment parameters to include at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier. One would be motivated to do so in order to detect and distinguish between different networks to which a mobile computer or device is connected to from time to time.

12. With respect to claim 4, Tourrilhes teaches the invention described in claim 3, including in a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network environment being associated with one or more parameters, a method for selecting characteristics associated with a network environment, so as to reduce the configuration information that needs to be manually entered, comprising the following: an act of failing to connect the computer system to a first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 62-63); an act of connecting the computer system, to a second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50) from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 4, lines 26-44) to receive one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22) from the first network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of receiving one or more

network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22); selecting characteristics specific to operating under data transfer conditions within the first network environment, the selected characteristics having been saved from a previous connection to the second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of utilizing the selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to operating under the data transfer conditions of the first network environment, automatically to modify the configuration of the computer system to thereby configure the computer system for operating in the first network environment under the data transfer conditions (Tourrilhes, col. 5, line 51 – col. 6, line 11); and an act of connecting the computer system to the first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50).

Tourrilhes does not explicitly teach one or more network environment parameters including at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier.

However, Freund teaches an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Freund, page 18, paragraph 123), including at least one parameter indicative of data transfer conditions within the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91); an act of combining the accessed one or more network environment parameters to generate an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraphs 133-135); an act of, based on the identifier (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74) and the method where the act of connecting the computer system to a network environment from among a number of network environments comprises the following: an act of connecting the computer system to a network environment from

among a number of network environments that are each associated with different operating environments (Freund, page 6, paragraph 73).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Tourrilhes in view of Freund in order to enable the one or more network environment parameters to include at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier. One would be motivated to do so in order to detect and distinguish between different networks to which a mobile computer or device is connected to from time to time.

13. With respect to claim 8, Tourrilhes teaches the invention described in claim 1, including in a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network environment being associated with one or more parameters, a method for selecting characteristics associated with a network environment, so as to reduce the configuration information that needs to be manually entered, comprising the following: an act of failing to connect the computer system to a first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 62-63); an act of connecting the computer system, to a second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50) from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 4, lines 26-44) to receive one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22) from the first network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22); selecting characteristics specific to operating under data transfer conditions within the first network

environment, the selected characteristics having been saved from a previous connection to the second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of utilizing the selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to operating under the data transfer conditions of the first network environment, automatically to modify the configuration of the computer system to thereby configure the computer system for operating in the first network environment under the data transfer conditions (Tourrilhes, col. 5, line 51 – col. 6, line 11); and an act of connecting the computer system to the first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50) and

Tourrilhes does not explicitly teach one or more network environment parameters including at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier.

However, Freund teaches an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Freund, page 18, paragraph 123), including at least one parameter indicative of data transfer conditions within the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91); an act of combining the accessed one or more network environment parameters to generate an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraphs 133-135); an act of, based on the identifier (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74) and the method where the act of receiving one or more parameters associated with the computer system that were provided by the network environment comprises the following: an act of accessing one or more parameters associated with the computer system that were provided by a network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Tourrilhes in view of Freund in order to enable the one or more network environment parameters to include at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier. One would be motivated to do so in order to detect and distinguish between different networks to which a mobile computer or device is connected to from time to time.

14. With respect to claim 9, Tourrilhes teaches the invention described in claim 8, including in a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network environment being associated with one or more parameters, a method for selecting characteristics associated with a network environment, so as to reduce the configuration information that needs to be manually entered, comprising the following: an act of failing to connect the computer system to a first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 62-63); an act of connecting the computer system, to a second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50) from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 4, lines 26-44) to receive one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22) from the first network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22); selecting characteristics specific to operating under data transfer conditions within the first network environment, the selected characteristics having been saved from a previous connection to the second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of utilizing the

selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to operating under the data transfer conditions of the first network environment, automatically to modify the configuration of the computer system to thereby configure the computer system for operating in the first network environment under the data transfer conditions (Tourrilhes, col. 5, line 51 – col. 6, line 11); and an act of connecting the computer system to the first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50).

Tourrilhes does not explicitly teach one or more network environment parameters including at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier.

However, Freund teaches an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Freund, page 18, paragraph 123), including at least one parameter indicative of data transfer conditions within the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91); an act of combining the accessed one or more network environment parameters to generate an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraphs 133-135); an act of, based on the identifier (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74) and the method where act of receiving one or more parameters associated with the computer system that were provided by a network environment comprises the following: an act of receiving one or more parameters associated with communication techniques utilized by the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Tourrilhes in view of Freund in order to enable the one or more network environment parameters to include at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions

within the network identifier. One would be motivated to do so in order to detect and distinguish between different networks to which a mobile computer or device is connected to from time to time.

15. With respect to claim 10, Tourrilhes teaches the invention described in claim 9, including in a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network environment being associated with one or more parameters, a method for selecting characteristics associated with a network environment, so as to reduce the configuration information that needs to be manually entered, comprising the following: an act of failing to connect the computer system to a first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 62-63); an act of connecting the computer system, to a second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50) from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 4, lines 26-44) to receive one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22) from the first network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22); selecting characteristics specific to operating under data transfer conditions within the first network environment, the selected characteristics having been saved from a previous connection to the second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of utilizing the selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to operating under the data transfer conditions of the first network environment, automatically to modify the configuration of the computer system to thereby configure the computer system for operating in the first network

environment under the data transfer conditions (Tourrilhes, col. 5, line 51 – col. 6, line 11); and an act of connecting the computer system to the first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50).

Tourrilhes does not explicitly teach one or more network environment parameters including at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier.

However, Freund teaches an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Freund, page 18, paragraph 123), including at least one parameter indicative of data transfer conditions within the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91); an act of combining the accessed one or more network environment parameters to generate an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraphs 133-135); an act of, based on the identifier (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74) and the method where the act of receiving one or more parameters associated with communication techniques utilized by the network environment comprises the following: an act of receiving a network address that was provided by the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 83-86).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Tourrilhes in view of Freund in order to enable the one or more network environment parameters to include at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier. One would be motivated to do so in order to detect and distinguish between different networks to which a mobile computer or device is connected to from time to time.

16. With respect to claim 11, Tourrilhes teaches the invention described in claim 9, including in a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network environment being associated with one or more parameters, a method for selecting characteristics associated with a network environment, so as to reduce the configuration information that needs to be manually entered, comprising the following: an act of failing to connect the computer system to a first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 62-63); an act of connecting the computer system, to a second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50) from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 4, lines 26-44) to receive one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22) from the first network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22); selecting characteristics specific to operating under data transfer conditions within the first network environment, the selected characteristics having been saved from a previous connection to the second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of utilizing the selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to operating under the data transfer conditions of the first network environment, automatically to modify the configuration of the computer system to thereby configure the computer system for operating in the first network environment under the data transfer conditions (Tourrilhes, col. 5, line 51 – col. 6, line 11); and an act of connecting the computer system to the first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50).

Tourrilhes does not explicitly teach one or more network environment parameters including at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier.

However, Freund teaches an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Freund, page 18, paragraph 123), including at least one parameter indicative of data transfer conditions within the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91); an act of combining the accessed one or more network environment parameters to generate an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraphs 133-135); an act of, based on the identifier (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74) and the method where the act of receiving one or more parameters associated with communication techniques utilized by the network environment comprises the following: an act of receiving a subnet mask that was provided by the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraph 86).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Tourrilhes in view of Freund in order to enable the one or more network environment parameters to include at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier. One would be motivated to do so in order to detect and distinguish between different networks to which a mobile computer or device is connected to from time to time.

17. With respect to claim 12, Tourrilhes teaches the invention described in claim 9, including in a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network environment being associated with one or more parameters, a method for selecting

characteristics associated with a network environment, so as to reduce the configuration information that needs to be manually entered, comprising the following: an act of failing to connect the computer system to a first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 62-63); an act of connecting the computer system, to a second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50) from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 4, lines 26-44) to receive one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22) from the first network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22); selecting characteristics specific to operating under data transfer conditions within the first network environment, the selected characteristics having been saved from a previous connection to the second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of utilizing the selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to operating under the data transfer conditions of the first network environment, automatically to modify the configuration of the computer system to thereby configure the computer system for operating in the first network environment under the data transfer conditions (Tourrilhes, col. 5, line 51 – col. 6, line 11); and an act of connecting the computer system to the first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50).

Tourrilhes does not explicitly teach one or more network environment parameters including at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier.

However, Freund teaches an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Freund, page 18, paragraph 123), including at least one parameter indicative of data transfer conditions within the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91); an act of combining the accessed one or more network environment parameters to generate an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraphs 133-135); an act of, based on the identifier (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74) and the method where the act of receiving one or more parameters associated with communication techniques utilized by the network environment comprises the following: an act of receiving one or more parameters indicative of the network environment utilizing a proxy (Freund, page 7, paragraph 90).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Tourrilhes in view of Freund in order to enable the one or more network environment parameters to include at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier. One would be motivated to do so in order to detect and distinguish between different networks to which a mobile computer or device is connected to from time to time.

18. With respect to claim 13, Tourrilhes teaches the invention described in claim 9, including in a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network environment being associated with one or more parameters, a method for selecting characteristics associated with a network environment, so as to reduce the configuration information that needs to be manually entered, comprising the following: an act of failing to connect the computer system to a first network environment from among the number of

network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 62-63); an act of connecting the computer system, to a second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50) from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 4, lines 26-44) to receive one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22) from the first network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22); selecting characteristics specific to operating under data transfer conditions within the first network environment, the selected characteristics having been saved from a previous connection to the second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of utilizing the selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to operating under the data transfer conditions of the first network environment, automatically to modify the configuration of the computer system to thereby configure the computer system for operating in the first network environment under the data transfer conditions (Tourrilhes, col. 5, line 51 – col. 6, line 11); and an act of connecting the computer system to the first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50).

Tourrilhes does not explicitly teach one or more network environment parameters including at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier.

However, Freund teaches an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Freund, page 18, paragraph 123), including at least one parameter indicative of data transfer conditions within the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91); an act of combining the accessed one or more network environment parameters to generate

an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraphs 133-135); an act of, based on the identifier (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74) and the method where the network environment utilizes a virtual private network (Freund, page 7, paragraph 84).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Tourrilhes in view of Freund in order to enable the one or more network environment parameters to include at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier. One would be motivated to do so in order to detect and distinguish between different networks to which a mobile computer or device is connected to from time to time.

19. With respect to claim 17, Tourrilhes teaches the invention described in claim 1, including in a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network environment being associated with one or more parameters, a method for selecting characteristics associated with a network environment, so as to reduce the configuration information that needs to be manually entered, comprising the following: an act of failing to connect the computer system to a first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 62-63); an act of connecting the computer system, to a second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50) from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 4, lines 26-44) to receive one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22) from the first network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22); selecting

characteristics specific to operating under data transfer conditions within the first network environment, the selected characteristics having been saved from a previous connection to the second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of utilizing the selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to operating under the data transfer conditions of the first network environment, automatically to modify the configuration of the computer system to thereby configure the computer system for operating in the first network environment under the data transfer conditions (Tourrilhes, col. 5, line 51 – col. 6, line 11); and an act of connecting the computer system to the first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50).

Tourrilhes does not explicitly teach one or more network environment parameters including at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier.

However, Freund teaches an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Freund, page 18, paragraph 123), including at least one parameter indicative of data transfer conditions within the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91); an act of combining the accessed one or more network environment parameters to generate an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraphs 133-135); an act of, based on the identifier (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74) and the method where the act of receiving one or more parameters associated with the computer system that were provided by the network environment comprises the following: an act of receiving one or more parameters associated with the computer system that were provided by the computer system (Freund, page 7, paragraph 95).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Tourrilhes in view of Freund in order to enable the one or more network environment parameters to include at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier. One would be motivated to do so in order to detect and distinguish between different networks to which a mobile computer or device is connected to from time to time.

20. With respect to claim 19, Tourrilhes teaches the invention described in claim 1, including in a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network environment being associated with one or more parameters, a method for selecting characteristics associated with a network environment, so as to reduce the configuration information that needs to be manually entered, comprising the following: an act of failing to connect the computer system to a first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 62-63); an act of connecting the computer system, to a second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50) from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 4, lines 26-44) to receive one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22) from the first network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22); selecting characteristics specific to operating under data transfer conditions within the first network environment, the selected characteristics having been saved from a previous connection to the second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of utilizing the

selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to operating under the data transfer conditions of the first network environment, automatically to modify the configuration of the computer system to thereby configure the computer system for operating in the first network environment under the data transfer conditions (Tourrilhes, col. 5, line 51 – col. 6, line 11); and an act of connecting the computer system to the first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50).

Tourrilhes does not explicitly teach one or more network environment parameters including at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier.

However, Freund teaches an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Freund, page 18, paragraph 123), including at least one parameter indicative of data transfer conditions within the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91); an act of combining the accessed one or more network environment parameters to generate an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraphs 133-135); an act of, based on the identifier (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74) and the method where the act of combining the one or more parameters to generate an identifier comprises the following: an act of combining the one or more parameters that where provided by a network environment to generate an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraph 133).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Tourrilhes in view of Freund in order to enable the one or more network environment parameters to include at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier. One would be motivated to do so in order to detect and

distinguish between different networks to which a mobile computer or device is connected to from time to time.

21. With respect to claim 20, Tourrilhes teaches the invention described in claim 19, including in a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network environment being associated with one or more parameters, a method for selecting characteristics associated with a network environment, so as to reduce the configuration information that needs to be manually entered, comprising the following: an act of failing to connect the computer system to a first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 62-63); an act of connecting the computer system, to a second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50) from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 4, lines 26-44) to receive one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22) from the first network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22); selecting characteristics specific to operating under data transfer conditions within the first network environment, the selected characteristics having been saved from a previous connection to the second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of utilizing the selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to operating under the data transfer conditions of the first network environment, automatically to modify the configuration of the computer system to thereby configure the computer system for operating in the first network environment under the data transfer conditions (Tourrilhes, col. 5, line 51 – col. 6, line 11);

and an act of connecting the computer system to the first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50).

Tourrilhes does not explicitly teach one or more network environment parameters including at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier.

However, Freund teaches an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Freund, page 18, paragraph 123), including at least one parameter indicative of data transfer conditions within the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91); an act of combining the accessed one or more network environment parameters to generate an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraphs 133-135); an act of, based on the identifier (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74) and the method where the act of combining the one or more parameters that where provided by a network environment to generate an identifier comprises the following: an act of combining one or more parameters associated with communication techniques that are utilized by the network environment (Freund, page 23, paragraph 133).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Tourrilhes in view of Freund in order to enable the one or more network environment parameters to include at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier. One would be motivated to do so in order to detect and distinguish between different networks to which a mobile computer or device is connected to from time to time.

22. With respect to claim 21, Tourrilhes teaches the invention described in claim 20, including in a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network environment being associated with one or more parameters, a method for selecting characteristics associated with a network environment, so as to reduce the configuration information that needs to be manually entered, comprising the following: an act of failing to connect the computer system to a first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 62-63); an act of connecting the computer system, to a second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50) from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 4, lines 26-44) to receive one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22) from the first network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22); selecting characteristics specific to operating under data transfer conditions within the first network environment, the selected characteristics having been saved from a previous connection to the second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of utilizing the selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to operating under the data transfer conditions of the first network environment, automatically to modify the configuration of the computer system to thereby configure the computer system for operating in the first network environment under the data transfer conditions (Tourrilhes, col. 5, line 51 – col. 6, line 11); and an act of connecting the computer system to the first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50).

Tourrilhes does not explicitly teach one or more network environment parameters including at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier.

However, Freund teaches an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Freund, page 18, paragraph 123), including at least one parameter indicative of data transfer conditions within the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91); an act of combining the accessed one or more network environment parameters to generate an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraphs 133-135); an act of, based on the identifier (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74) and the method where the act of combining the one or more parameters associated with communication techniques that are utilized by the network environment comprises the following: an act of performing a logical AND operation on a network address and a subnet mask to generate a subnet address that is representative of a network location (Freund, page 23, paragraph 133 and following table).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Tourrilhes in view of Freund in order to enable the one or more network environment parameters to include at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier. One would be motivated to do so in order to detect and distinguish between different networks to which a mobile computer or device is connected to from time to time.

23. With respect to claim 22, Tourrilhes teaches the invention described in claim 1, including in a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network

environment being associated with one or more parameters, a method for selecting characteristics associated with a network environment, so as to reduce the configuration information that needs to be manually entered, comprising the following: an act of failing to connect the computer system to a first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 62-63); an act of connecting the computer system, to a second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50) from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 4, lines 26-44) to receive one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22) from the first network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22); selecting characteristics specific to operating under data transfer conditions within the first network environment, the selected characteristics having been saved from a previous connection to the second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of utilizing the selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to operating under the data transfer conditions of the first network environment, automatically to modify the configuration of the computer system to thereby configure the computer system for operating in the first network environment under the data transfer conditions (Tourrilhes, col. 5, line 51 – col. 6, line 11); and an act of connecting the computer system to the first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50).

Tourrilhes does not explicitly teach one or more network environment parameters including at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier.

However, Freund teaches an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Freund, page 18, paragraph 123), including at least one parameter indicative of data transfer conditions within the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91); an act of combining the accessed one or more network environment parameters to generate an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraphs 133-135); an act of, based on the identifier (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74) and the method where the act of, based on the identifier, selecting characteristics associated with the network environment the computer system is connected to comprises the following: an act of selecting characteristics associated with the network environment the computer system is connected to that cause the computer system to utilize a proxy (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Tourrilhes in view of Freund in order to enable the one or more network environment parameters to include at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier. One would be motivated to do so in order to detect and distinguish between different networks to which a mobile computer or device is connected to from time to time.

24. With respect to claim 23, Tourrilhes teaches the invention described in claim 1, including in a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network environment being associated with one or more parameters, a method for selecting characteristics associated with a network environment, so as to reduce the configuration information that needs to be manually entered, comprising the following: an act of failing to

connect the computer system to a first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 62-63); an act of connecting the computer system, to a second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50) from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 4, lines 26-44) to receive one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22) from the first network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22); selecting characteristics specific to operating under data transfer conditions within the first network environment, the selected characteristics having been saved from a previous connection to the second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of utilizing the selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to operating under the data transfer conditions of the first network environment, automatically to modify the configuration of the computer system to thereby configure the computer system for operating in the first network environment under the data transfer conditions (Tourrilhes, col. 5, line 51 – col. 6, line 11); and an act of connecting the computer system to the first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50).

Tourrilhes does not explicitly teach one or more network environment parameters including at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier.

However, Freund teaches an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Freund, page 18, paragraph 123), including at least one parameter indicative of data transfer conditions within the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91);

an act of combining the accessed one or more network environment parameters to generate an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraphs 133-135); an act of, based on the identifier (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74) and the method where the act of, based on the identifier, selecting characteristics associated with the network environment the computer system is connected to comprises the following:

An act of selecting characteristics associated with the network environment the computer system is connected to that cause the computer system to utilize a virtual private network (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 83-84).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Tourrilhes in view of Freund in order to enable the one or more network environment parameters to include at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier. One would be motivated to do so in order to detect and distinguish between different networks to which a mobile computer or device is connected to from time to time.

25. With respect to claim 24, Tourrilhes teaches the invention described in claim 1, including in a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network environment being associated with one or more parameters, a method for selecting characteristics associated with a network environment, so as to reduce the configuration information that needs to be manually entered, comprising the following: an act of failing to connect the computer system to a first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 62-63); an act of connecting the computer

system, to a second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50) from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 4, lines 26-44) to receive one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22) from the first network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22); selecting characteristics specific to operating under data transfer conditions within the first network environment, the selected characteristics having been saved from a previous connection to the second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of utilizing the selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to operating under the data transfer conditions of the first network environment, automatically to modify the configuration of the computer system to thereby configure the computer system for operating in the first network environment under the data transfer conditions (Tourrilhes, col. 5, line 51 – col. 6, line 11); and an act of connecting the computer system to the first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50).

Tourrilhes does not explicitly teach one or more network environment parameters including at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier.

However, Freund teaches an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Freund, page 18, paragraph 123), including at least one parameter indicative of data transfer conditions within the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91); an act of combining the accessed one or more network environment parameters to generate an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraphs 133-135); an act of, based on the identifier

(Freund, page 6, paragraph 74) and the method where the act of, based on the identifier, selecting characteristics associated with the network environment the computer system is connected to comprises the following: an act of selecting characteristics associated with a network location the computer system connected to (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Tourrilhes in view of Freund in order to enable the one or more network environment parameters to include at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier. One would be motivated to do so in order to detect and distinguish between different networks to which a mobile computer or device is connected to from time to time.

26. With respect to claim 26, Tourrilhes teaches the invention described in claim 1, including in a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network environment being associated with one or more parameters, a method for selecting characteristics associated with a network environment, so as to reduce the configuration information that needs to be manually entered, comprising the following: an act of failing to connect the computer system to a first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 62-63); an act of connecting the computer system, to a second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50) from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 4, lines 26-44) to receive one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22) from the first network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of receiving one or more

network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22); selecting characteristics specific to operating under data transfer conditions within the first network environment, the selected characteristics having been saved from a previous connection to the second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of utilizing the selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to operating under the data transfer conditions of the first network environment, automatically to modify the configuration of the computer system to thereby configure the computer system for operating in the first network environment under the data transfer conditions (Tourrilhes, col. 5, line 51 – col. 6, line 11); and an act of connecting the computer system to the first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50).

Tourrilhes does not explicitly teach one or more network environment parameters including at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier.

However, Freund teaches an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Freund, page 18, paragraph 123), including at least one parameter indicative of data transfer conditions within the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91); an act of combining the accessed one or more network environment parameters to generate an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraphs 133-135); an act of, based on the identifier, selecting characteristics associated with the network environment the computer system is connected to comprises the following: an act of selecting characteristics associated with the network environment from a system registry (Freund, page 6, paragraphs 68-69). The

Microsoft Computer Dictionary defines registry as “a central hierarchical database in Windows 9x, Windows CE, Windows NT, and Windows 2000 used to store information necessary to configure the system for one or more users, applications, and hardware devices.” It is inherent that the operating systems discussed in Freund, specifically Windows 9x, Windows NT, and Windows 2000, include a registry and use it to store and retrieve characteristics about the network environment.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Tourrilhes in view of Freund in order to enable the one or more network environment parameters to include at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier. One would be motivated to do so in order to detect and distinguish between different networks to which a mobile computer or device is connected to from time to time.

27. With respect to claim 27, Tourrilhes teaches the invention described in claim 1, including in a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network environment being associated with one or more parameters, a method for selecting characteristics associated with a network environment, so as to reduce the configuration information that needs to be manually entered, comprising the following: an act of failing to connect the computer system to a first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 62-63); an act of connecting the computer system, to a second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50) from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 4, lines 26-44) to receive one or more

network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22) from the first network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22); selecting characteristics specific to operating under data transfer conditions within the first network environment, the selected characteristics having been saved from a previous connection to the second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of utilizing the selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to operating under the data transfer conditions of the first network environment, automatically to modify the configuration of the computer system to thereby configure the computer system for operating in the first network environment under the data transfer conditions (Tourrilhes, col. 5, line 51 – col. 6, line 11); and an act of connecting the computer system to the first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50).

Tourrilhes does not explicitly teach one or more network environment parameters including at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier.

However, Freund teaches an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Freund, page 18, paragraph 123), including at least one parameter indicative of data transfer conditions within the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91); an act of combining the accessed one or more network environment parameters to generate an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraphs 133-135); an act of, based on the identifier (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74) and the method where the act of, based on the identifier, selecting characteristics associated with the network environment the computer system is

connected to comprises the following: an act of selecting characteristics associated with the network environment by utilizing information that was manually entered by a user (Freund, page 5, paragraph 63).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Tourrilhes in view of Freund in order to enable the one or more network environment parameters to include at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier. One would be motivated to do so in order to detect and distinguish between different networks to which a mobile computer or device is connected to from time to time.

28. Claims 5-7, 14, 15, 18, 25, 28, 54 and 55 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tourrilhes in view of Freund in view of Freeman and further in view of Lipe et al. (U.S. 5,748,980).
29. With respect to claim 5, Tourrilhes teaches the invention described in claim 1, including in a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network environment being associated with one or more parameters, a method for selecting characteristics associated with a network environment, so as to reduce the configuration information that needs to be manually entered, comprising the following: an act of failing to connect the computer system to a first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 62-63); an act of connecting the computer

system, to a second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50) from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 4, lines 26-44) to receive one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22) from the first network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22); selecting characteristics specific to operating under data transfer conditions within the first network environment, the selected characteristics having been saved from a previous connection to the second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of utilizing the selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to operating under the data transfer conditions of the first network environment, automatically to modify the configuration of the computer system to thereby configure the computer system for operating in the first network environment under the data transfer conditions (Tourrilhes, col. 5, line 51 – col. 6, line 11); and an act of connecting the computer system to the first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50).

Tourrilhes does not explicitly teach one or more network environment parameters including at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier.

However, Freund teaches an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Freund, page 18, paragraph 123), including at least one parameter indicative of data transfer conditions within the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91); an act of combining the accessed one or more network environment parameters to generate

an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraphs 133-135); an act of, based on the identifier (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Tourrilhes in view of Freund in order to enable the one or more network environment parameters to include at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier. One would be motivated to do so in order to detect and distinguish between different networks to which a mobile computer or device is connected to from time to time.

The combination of Tourrilhes and Freund does not explicitly teach the one or more network environment parameters accessed from the network environment subsequent to connecting to the network environment.

However, Freeman teaches at least one parameter indicative of latency information for the first network environment and at least one parameter indicative of available bandwidth information, the one or more network environment parameters representative of data transfer conditions within the first network environment (Freeman, col. 20, lines 6-16), the one or more network environment parameters accessed from the second network and that will be used to select characteristics associated with the first network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22); an act of combining the received one or more network environment parameters, including the at least one parameter indicative of the latency information for the first network environment and the at least one parameter indicative of the available bandwidth information for the first network environment, to generate an identifier for the first network environment; an act of combining the accessed one or more network

environment parameters, including the at least one parameter indicative of the latency information for the network environment and the at least one parameter indicative of the available bandwidth information for the network environment, to generate an identifier (Freeman, col. 19, line 56 - col. 20, line 16).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Tourrilhes and Freund in view of Freeman in order to enable the one or more network environment parameters accessed from the network environment subsequent to connecting to the network environment. One would be motivated to do so in order to enable the use of executable code modules that query specific system conditions, resources, and performance metrics.

The combination of Tourrilhes, Freund and Freeman does not teach the use of a docking station.

However, Lipe teaches the method wherein the act of connecting the computer system a network environment from among the number of network environments comprises the following: an act of connecting the computer system to a docking station network environment from among a number of docking station network environments (Lipe, col. 18, lines 51-62).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Tourrilhes, Freund and Freeman in view of Lipe in order to enable the use of a docking station. One would be motivated to do so in order to facilitate seamless dynamic configuration changes in a computer with minimum user involvement.

30. With respect to claim 6, Tourrilhes teaches the invention described in claim 5, including in a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network environment being associated with one or more parameters, a method for selecting characteristics associated with a network environment, so as to reduce the configuration information that needs to be manually entered, comprising the following: an act of failing to connect the computer system to a first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 62-63); an act of connecting the computer system, to a second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50) from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 4, lines 26-44) to receive one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22) from the first network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22); selecting characteristics specific to operating under data transfer conditions within the first network environment, the selected characteristics having been saved from a previous connection to the second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of utilizing the selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to operating under the data transfer conditions of the first network environment, automatically to modify the configuration of the computer system to thereby configure the computer system for operating in the first network environment under the data transfer conditions (Tourrilhes, col. 5, line 51 – col. 6, line 11); and an act of connecting the computer system to the first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50).

Tourrilhes does not explicitly teach one or more network environment parameters including at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier.

However, Freund teaches an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Freund, page 18, paragraph 123), including at least one parameter indicative of data transfer conditions within the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91); an act of combining the accessed one or more network environment parameters to generate an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraphs 133-135); an act of, based on the identifier (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Tourrilhes in view of Freund in order to enable the one or more network environment parameters to include at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier. One would be motivated to do so in order to detect and distinguish between different networks to which a mobile computer or device is connected to from time to time.

The combination of Tourrilhes and Freund does not explicitly teach the one or more network environment parameters accessed from the network environment subsequent to connecting to the network environment.

However, Freeman teaches at least one parameter indicative of latency information for the first network environment and at least one parameter indicative of available bandwidth information, the one or more network environment parameters representative of data transfer conditions within the first network environment (Freeman, col. 20, lines 6-16), the one or

more network environment parameters accessed from the second network and that will be used to select characteristics associated with the first network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22); an act of combining the received one or more network environment parameters, including the at least one parameter indicative of the latency information for the first network environment and the at least one parameter indicative of the available bandwidth information for the first network environment, to generate an identifier for the first network environment; an act of combining the accessed one or more network environment parameters, including the at least one parameter indicative of the latency information for the network environment and the at least one parameter indicative of the available bandwidth information for the network environment, to generate an identifier (Freeman, col. 19, line 56 - col. 20, line 16).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Tourrilhes and Freund in view of Freeman in order to enable the one or more network environment parameters accessed from the network environment subsequent to connecting to the network environment. One would be motivated to do so in order to enable the use of executable code modules that query specific system conditions, resources, and performance metrics.

The combination of Tourrilhes, Freund and Freeman does not teach the use of a docking station.

However, Lipe teaches the act of connecting the computer system to a docking station network environment from among a number of docking station network environments that are each associated with different operating environments (Lipe, col. 32, lines 23-31)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Tourrilhes, Freund and Freeman in view of Lipe in order to enable the use of a docking station. One would be motivated to do so in order to facilitate seamless dynamic configuration changes in a computer with minimum user involvement.

31. With respect to claim 7, Tourrilhes teaches the invention described in claim 1, including in a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network environment being associated with one or more parameters, a method for selecting characteristics associated with a network environment, so as to reduce the configuration information that needs to be manually entered, comprising the following: an act of failing to connect the computer system to a first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 62-63); an act of connecting the computer system, to a second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50) from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 4, lines 26-44) to receive one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22) from the first network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22); selecting characteristics specific to operating under data transfer conditions within the first network environment, the selected characteristics having been saved from a previous connection to the second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of utilizing the selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to operating under the data transfer

conditions of the first network environment, automatically to modify the configuration of the computer system to thereby configure the computer system for operating in the first network environment under the data transfer conditions (Tourrilhes, col. 5, line 51 – col. 6, line 11); and an act of connecting the computer system to the first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50).

Tourrilhes does not explicitly teach one or more network environment parameters including at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier.

However, Freund teaches an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Freund, page 18, paragraph 123), including at least one parameter indicative of data transfer conditions within the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91); an act of combining the accessed one or more network environment parameters to generate an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraphs 133-135); an act of, based on the identifier (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Tourrilhes in view of Freund in order to enable the one or more network environment parameters to include at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier. One would be motivated to do so in order to detect and distinguish between different networks to which a mobile computer or device is connected to from time to time.

The combination of Tourrilhes and Freund does not explicitly teach the one or more network environment parameters accessed from the network environment subsequent to connecting to the network environment.

However, Freeman teaches at least one parameter indicative of latency information for the first network environment and at least one parameter indicative of available bandwidth information, the one or more network environment parameters representative of data transfer conditions within the first network environment (Freeman, col. 20, lines 6-16), the one or more network environment parameters accessed from the second network and that will be used to select characteristics associated with the first network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22); an act of combining the received one or more network environment parameters, including the at least one parameter indicative of the latency information for the first network environment and the at least one parameter indicative of the available bandwidth information for the first network environment, to generate an identifier for the first network environment; an act of combining the accessed one or more network environment parameters, including the at least one parameter indicative of the latency information for the network environment and the at least one parameter indicative of the available bandwidth information for the network environment, to generate an identifier (Freeman, col. 19, line 56 - col. 20, line 16).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Tourrilhes and Freund in view of Freeman in order to enable the one or more network environment parameters accessed from the network environment subsequent to connecting to the network environment. One would be motivated

to do so in order to enable the use of executable code modules that query specific system conditions, resources, and performance metrics.

The combination of Tourrilhes, Freund and Freeman does not teach the use of a docking station.

However, Lipe teaches connecting the computer system to a combined network environment (Lipe, col. 394, line 65 – col. 395, line 13). Use of both parameters present in the registry and from the network shows use of a combined system.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination Tourrilhes, Freund and Freeman in view of Lipe in order to enable the use of a docking station. One would be motivated to do so in order to facilitate seamless dynamic configuration changes in a computer with minimum user involvement.

32. With respect to claim 14, Tourrilhes teaches the invention described in claim 9, including in a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network environment being associated with one or more parameters, a method for selecting characteristics associated with a network environment, so as to reduce the configuration information that needs to be manually entered, comprising the following: an act of failing to connect the computer system to a first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 62-63); an act of connecting the computer system, to a second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50) from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 4, lines 26-44) to receive one or more

network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22) from the first network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22); selecting characteristics specific to operating under data transfer conditions within the first network environment, the selected characteristics having been saved from a previous connection to the second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of utilizing the selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to operating under the data transfer conditions of the first network environment, automatically to modify the configuration of the computer system to thereby configure the computer system for operating in the first network environment under the data transfer conditions (Tourrilhes, col. 5, line 51 – col. 6, line 11); and an act of connecting the computer system to the first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50).

Tourrilhes does not explicitly teach one or more network environment parameters including at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier.

However, Freund teaches an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Freund, page 18, paragraph 123), including at least one parameter indicative of data transfer conditions within the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91); an act of combining the accessed one or more network environment parameters to generate an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraphs 133-135); an act of, based on the identifier (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Tourrilhes in view of Freund in order to enable the one or more network environment parameters to include at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier. One would be motivated to do so in order to detect and distinguish between different networks to which a mobile computer or device is connected to from time to time.

The combination of Tourrilhes and Freund does not explicitly teach the one or more network environment parameters accessed from the network environment subsequent to connecting to the network environment.

However, Freeman teaches at least one parameter indicative of latency information for the first network environment and at least one parameter indicative of available bandwidth information, the one or more network environment parameters representative of data transfer conditions within the first network environment (Freeman, col. 20, lines 6-16), the one or more network environment parameters accessed from the second network and that will be used to select characteristics associated with the first network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22); an act of combining the received one or more network environment parameters, including the at least one parameter indicative of the latency information for the first network environment and the at least one parameter indicative of the available bandwidth information for the first network environment, to generate an identifier for the first network environment; an act of combining the accessed one or more network environment parameters, including the at least one parameter indicative of the latency information for the network environment and the at least one parameter indicative of the

available bandwidth information for the network environment, to generate an identifier (Freeman, col. 19, line 56 - col. 20, line 16).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Tourrilhes and Freund in view of Freeman in order to enable the one or more network environment parameters accessed from the network environment subsequent to connecting to the network environment. One would be motivated to do so in order to enable the use of executable code modules that query specific system conditions, resources, and performance metrics.

The combination Tourrilhes, Freund and Freeman does not teach the use of a docking station.

However, Lipe teaches where the one or more parameters include parameters associated with expansion card capabilities of a docking station (Lipe, col. 18, lines 51-62).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Tourrilhes, Freund and Freeman in view of Lipe in order to enable the use of a docking station. One would be motivated to do so in order to facilitate seamless dynamic configuration changes in a computer with minimum user involvement.

33. With respect to claim 15, Tourrilhes teaches the invention described in claim 14, including in a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network environment being associated with one or more parameters, a method for selecting characteristics associated with a network environment, so as to reduce the

configuration information that needs to be manually entered, comprising the following: an act of failing to connect the computer system to a first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 62-63); an act of connecting the computer system, to a second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50) from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 4, lines 26-44) to receive one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22) from the first network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22); selecting characteristics specific to operating under data transfer conditions within the first network environment, the selected characteristics having been saved from a previous connection to the second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of utilizing the selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to operating under the data transfer conditions of the first network environment, automatically to modify the configuration of the computer system to thereby configure the computer system for operating in the first network environment under the data transfer conditions (Tourrilhes, col. 5, line 51 – col. 6, line 11); and an act of connecting the computer system to the first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50).

Tourrilhes does not explicitly teach one or more network environment parameters including at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier.

However, Freund teaches an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Freund, page 18, paragraph 123), including at least one parameter indicative of

data transfer conditions within the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91); an act of combining the accessed one or more network environment parameters to generate an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraphs 133-135); an act of, based on the identifier (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Tourrilhes in view of Freund in order to enable the one or more network environment parameters to include at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier. One would be motivated to do so in order to detect and distinguish between different networks to which a mobile computer or device is connected to from time to time.

The combination of Tourrilhes and Freund does not explicitly teach the one or more network environment parameters accessed from the network environment subsequent to connecting to the network environment.

However, Freeman teaches at least one parameter indicative of latency information for the first network environment and at least one parameter indicative of available bandwidth information, the one or more network environment parameters representative of data transfer conditions within the first network environment (Freeman, col. 20, lines 6-16), the one or more network environment parameters accessed from the second network and that will be used to select characteristics associated with the first network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22); an act of combining the received one or more network environment parameters, including the at least one parameter indicative of the latency information for the first network environment and the at least one parameter indicative of the

available bandwidth information for the first network environment, to generate an identifier for the first network environment; an act of combining the accessed one or more network environment parameters, including the at least one parameter indicative of the latency information for the network environment and the at least one parameter indicative of the available bandwidth information for the network environment, to generate an identifier (Freeman, col. 19, line 56 - col. 20, line 16).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Tourrilhes and Freund in view of Freeman in order to enable the one or more network environment parameters accessed from the network environment subsequent to connecting to the network environment. One would be motivated to do so in order to enable the use of executable code modules that query specific system conditions, resources, and performance metrics.

The combination of Tourrilhes, Freund and Freeman does not teach the use of a docking station.

However, Lipe teaches an act of receiving one or more parameters associated with peripherals that are attached to the docking station network environment (Lipe, col. 32, lines 23-31).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Tourrilhes, Freund and Freeman in view of Lipe in order to enable the use of a docking station. One would be motivated to do so in order to facilitate seamless dynamic configuration changes in a computer with minimum user involvement.

34. With respect to claim 18, Tourrilhes teaches the invention described in claim 1, including in a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network environment being associated with one or more parameters, a method for selecting characteristics associated with a network environment, so as to reduce the configuration information that needs to be manually entered, comprising the following: an act of failing to connect the computer system to a first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 62-63); an act of connecting the computer system, to a second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50) from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 4, lines 26-44) to receive one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22) from the first network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22); selecting characteristics specific to operating under data transfer conditions within the first network environment, the selected characteristics having been saved from a previous connection to the second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of utilizing the selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to operating under the data transfer conditions of the first network environment, automatically to modify the configuration of the computer system to thereby configure the computer system for operating in the first network environment under the data transfer conditions (Tourrilhes, col. 5, line 51 – col. 6, line 11); and an act of connecting the computer system to the first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50).

Tourrilhes does not explicitly teach one or more network environment parameters including at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier.

However, Freund teaches an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Freund, page 18, paragraph 123), including at least one parameter indicative of data transfer conditions within the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91); an act of combining the accessed one or more network environment parameters to generate an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraphs 133-135); an act of, based on the identifier (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Tourrilhes in view of Freund in order to enable the one or more network environment parameters to include at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier. One would be motivated to do so in order to detect and distinguish between different networks to which a mobile computer or device is connected to from time to time.

The combination of Tourrilhes and Freund does not explicitly teach the one or more network environment parameters accessed from the network environment subsequent to connecting to the network environment.

However, Freeman teaches at least one parameter indicative of latency information for the first network environment and at least one parameter indicative of available bandwidth information, the one or more network environment parameters representative of data transfer conditions within the first network environment (Freeman, col. 20, lines 6-16), the one or

more network environment parameters accessed from the second network and that will be used to select characteristics associated with the first network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22); an act of combining the received one or more network environment parameters, including the at least one parameter indicative of the latency information for the first network environment and the at least one parameter indicative of the available bandwidth information for the first network environment, to generate an identifier for the first network environment; an act of combining the accessed one or more network environment parameters, including the at least one parameter indicative of the latency information for the network environment and the at least one parameter indicative of the available bandwidth information for the network environment, to generate an identifier (Freeman, col. 19, line 56 - col. 20, line 16).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Tourrilhes and Freund in view of Freeman in order to enable the one or more network environment parameters accessed from the network environment subsequent to connecting to the network environment. One would be motivated to do so in order to enable the use of executable code modules that query specific system conditions, resources, and performance metrics.

The combination of Tourrilhes, Freund and Freeman does not teach the use of a docking station.

However, Lipe teaches an act of receiving one or more parameters from a combined network environment (Lipe, col. 394, line 65 – col. 395, line 13). Use of both parameters present in the registry and from the network shows use of a combined system.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Tourrilhes, Freund and Freeman in view of Lipe in order to enable the use of a docking station. One would be motivated to do so in order to facilitate seamless dynamic configuration changes in a computer with minimum user involvement.

35. With respect to claim 25, Tourrilhes teaches the invention described in claim 1, including in a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network environment being associated with one or more parameters, a method for selecting characteristics associated with a network environment, so as to reduce the configuration information that needs to be manually entered, comprising the following: an act of failing to connect the computer system to a first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 62-63); an act of connecting the computer system, to a second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50) from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 4, lines 26-44) to receive one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22) from the first network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22); selecting characteristics specific to operating under data transfer conditions within the first network environment, the selected characteristics having been saved from a previous connection to the second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of utilizing the selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to operating under the data transfer

conditions of the first network environment, automatically to modify the configuration of the computer system to thereby configure the computer system for operating in the first network environment under the data transfer conditions (Tourrilhes, col. 5, line 51 – col. 6, line 11); and an act of connecting the computer system to the first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50).

Tourrilhes does not explicitly teach one or more network environment parameters including at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier.

However, Freund teaches an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Freund, page 18, paragraph 123), including at least one parameter indicative of data transfer conditions within the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91); an act of combining the accessed one or more network environment parameters to generate an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraphs 133-135); an act of, based on the identifier (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Tourrilhes in view of Freund in order to enable the one or more network environment parameters to include at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier. One would be motivated to do so in order to detect and distinguish between different networks to which a mobile computer or device is connected to from time to time.

The combination of Tourrilhes and Freund does not explicitly teach the one or more network environment parameters accessed from the network environment subsequent to connecting to the network environment.

However, Freeman teaches at least one parameter indicative of latency information for the first network environment and at least one parameter indicative of available bandwidth information, the one or more network environment parameters representative of data transfer conditions within the first network environment (Freeman, col. 20, lines 6-16), the one or more network environment parameters accessed from the second network and that will be used to select characteristics associated with the first network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22); an act of combining the received one or more network environment parameters, including the at least one parameter indicative of the latency information for the first network environment and the at least one parameter indicative of the available bandwidth information for the first network environment, to generate an identifier for the first network environment; an act of combining the accessed one or more network environment parameters, including the at least one parameter indicative of the latency information for the network environment and the at least one parameter indicative of the available bandwidth information for the network environment, to generate an identifier (Freeman, col. 19, line 56 - col. 20, line 16).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Tourrilhes and Freund in view of Freeman in order to enable the one or more network environment parameters accessed from the network environment subsequent to connecting to the network environment. One would be motivated

to do so in order to enable the use of executable code modules that query specific system conditions, resources, and performance metrics.

The combination of Tourrilhes, Freund and Freeman does not teach the use of a docking station.

However, Lipe teaches an act of selecting characteristics associated with a docking station the computer system connected to (Lipe, col. 32, lines 23-31).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Tourrilhes, Freund and Freeman in view of Lipe in order to enable the use of a docking station. One would be motivated to do so in order to facilitate seamless dynamic configuration changes in a computer with minimum user involvement.

36. With respect to claim 28, Tourrilhes teaches the invention described in claim 1, including in a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network environment being associated with one or more parameters, a method for selecting characteristics associated with a network environment, so as to reduce the configuration information that needs to be manually entered, comprising the following: an act of failing to connect the computer system to a first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 62-63); an act of connecting the computer system, to a second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50) from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 4, lines 26-44) to receive one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22) from the first

network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22); selecting characteristics specific to operating under data transfer conditions within the first network environment, the selected characteristics having been saved from a previous connection to the second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of utilizing the selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to operating under the data transfer conditions of the first network environment, automatically to modify the configuration of the computer system to thereby configure the computer system for operating in the first network environment under the data transfer conditions (Tourrilhes, col. 5, line 51 – col. 6, line 11); and an act of connecting the computer system to the first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50).

Tourrilhes does not explicitly teach one or more network environment parameters including at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier.

However, Freund teaches an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Freund, page 18, paragraph 123), including at least one parameter indicative of data transfer conditions within the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91); an act of combining the accessed one or more network environment parameters to generate an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraphs 133-135); an act of, based on the identifier (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Tourrilhes in view of Freund in order to enable the one or more network

environment parameters to include at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier. One would be motivated to do so in order to detect and distinguish between different networks to which a mobile computer or device is connected to from time to time.

The combination of Tourrilhes and Freund does not explicitly teach the one or more network environment parameters accessed from the network environment subsequent to connecting to the network environment.

However, Freeman teaches at least one parameter indicative of latency information for the first network environment and at least one parameter indicative of available bandwidth information, the one or more network environment parameters representative of data transfer conditions within the first network environment (Freeman, col. 20, lines 6-16), the one or more network environment parameters accessed from the second network and that will be used to select characteristics associated with the first network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22); an act of combining the received one or more network environment parameters, including the at least one parameter indicative of the latency information for the first network environment and the at least one parameter indicative of the available bandwidth information for the first network environment, to generate an identifier for the first network environment; an act of combining the accessed one or more network environment parameters, including the at least one parameter indicative of the latency information for the network environment and the at least one parameter indicative of the available bandwidth information for the network environment, to generate an identifier (Freeman, col. 19, line 56 - col. 20, line 16).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Tourrilhes and Freund in view of Freeman in order to enable the one or more network environment parameters accessed from the network environment subsequent to connecting to the network environment. One would be motivated to do so in order to enable the use of executable code modules that query specific system conditions, resources, and performance metrics.

The combination of Tourrilhes, Freund and Freeman does not teach the use of a docking station.

However, Lipe teaches an act of, based on the identifier, selecting characteristics associated with a combined network environment the computer system is connected to (Lipe, col. 394, line 65 – col. 395, line 13). Use of both parameters present in the registry and from the network shows use of a combined system.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Tourrilhes, Freund and Freeman in view of Lipe in order to enable the use of a docking station. One would be motivated to do so in order to facilitate seamless dynamic configuration changes in a computer with minimum user involvement.

37. With respect to claim 54, Tourrilhes teaches the invention described in claim 1, including in a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network environment being associated with one or more parameters, a method for selecting characteristics associated with a network environment, so as to reduce the configuration

information that needs to be manually entered, comprising the following: an act of failing to connect the computer system to a first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 62-63); an act of connecting the computer system, to a second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50) from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 4, lines 26-44) to receive one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22) from the first network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22); selecting characteristics specific to operating under data transfer conditions within the first network environment, the selected characteristics having been saved from a previous connection to the second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of utilizing the selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to operating under the data transfer conditions of the first network environment, automatically to modify the configuration of the computer system to thereby configure the computer system for operating in the first network environment under the data transfer conditions (Tourrilhes, col. 5, line 51 – col. 6, line 11); and an act of connecting the computer system to the first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50).

Tourrilhes does not explicitly teach one or more network environment parameters including at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier.

However, Freund teaches an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Freund, page 18, paragraph 123), including at least one parameter indicative of

data transfer conditions within the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91); an act of combining the accessed one or more network environment parameters to generate an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraphs 133-135); an act of, based on the identifier (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Tourrilhes in view of Freund in order to enable the one or more network environment parameters to include at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier. One would be motivated to do so in order to detect and distinguish between different networks to which a mobile computer or device is connected to from time to time.

The combination of Tourrilhes and Freund does not explicitly teach the one or more network environment parameters accessed from the network environment subsequent to connecting to the network environment.

However, Freeman teaches at least one parameter indicative of latency information for the first network environment and at least one parameter indicative of available bandwidth information, the one or more network environment parameters representative of data transfer conditions within the first network environment (Freeman, col. 20, lines 6-16), the one or more network environment parameters accessed from the second network and that will be used to select characteristics associated with the first network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22); an act of combining the received one or more network environment parameters, including the at least one parameter indicative of the latency information for the first network environment and the at least one parameter indicative of the

available bandwidth information for the first network environment, to generate an identifier for the first network environment; an act of combining the accessed one or more network environment parameters, including the at least one parameter indicative of the latency information for the network environment and the at least one parameter indicative of the available bandwidth information for the network environment, to generate an identifier (Freeman, col. 19, line 56 - col. 20, line 16).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Tourrilhes and Freund in view of Freeman in order to enable the one or more network environment parameters accessed from the network environment subsequent to connecting to the network environment. One would be motivated to do so in order to enable the use of executable code modules that query specific system conditions, resources, and performance metrics.

The combination of Tourrilhes, Freund and Freeman does not teach the use of a docking station.

However, Lipe teaches where the one or more parameters include parameters associated with expansion card capabilities of a docking station (Lipe, col. 18, lines 51-62).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Tourrilhes, Freund and Freeman in view of Lipe in order to enable the use of a docking station. One would be motivated to do so in order to facilitate seamless dynamic configuration changes in a computer with minimum user involvement.

38. With respect to claim 55, Tourrilhes teaches the invention described in claim 1, including in a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network environment being associated with one or more parameters, a method for selecting characteristics associated with a network environment, so as to reduce the configuration information that needs to be manually entered, comprising the following: an act of failing to connect the computer system to a first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 62-63); an act of connecting the computer system, to a second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50) from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 4, lines 26-44) to receive one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22) from the first network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22); selecting characteristics specific to operating under data transfer conditions within the first network environment, the selected characteristics having been saved from a previous connection to the second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of utilizing the selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to operating under the data transfer conditions of the first network environment, automatically to modify the configuration of the computer system to thereby configure the computer system for operating in the first network environment under the data transfer conditions (Tourrilhes, col. 5, line 51 – col. 6, line 11); and an act of connecting the computer system to the first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50).

Tourrilhes does not explicitly teach one or more network environment parameters including at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier.

However, Freund teaches an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Freund, page 18, paragraph 123), including at least one parameter indicative of data transfer conditions within the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91); an act of combining the accessed one or more network environment parameters to generate an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraphs 133-135); an act of, based on the identifier (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Tourrilhes in view of Freund in order to enable the one or more network environment parameters to include at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier. One would be motivated to do so in order to detect and distinguish between different networks to which a mobile computer or device is connected to from time to time.

The combination of Tourrilhes and Freund does not explicitly teach the one or more network environment parameters accessed from the network environment subsequent to connecting to the network environment.

However, Freeman teaches at least one parameter indicative of latency information for the first network environment and at least one parameter indicative of available bandwidth information, the one or more network environment parameters representative of data transfer conditions within the first network environment (Freeman, col. 20, lines 6-16), the one or

more network environment parameters accessed from the second network and that will be used to select characteristics associated with the first network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22); an act of combining the received one or more network environment parameters, including the at least one parameter indicative of the latency information for the first network environment and the at least one parameter indicative of the available bandwidth information for the first network environment, to generate an identifier for the first network environment; an act of combining the accessed one or more network environment parameters, including the at least one parameter indicative of the latency information for the network environment and the at least one parameter indicative of the available bandwidth information for the network environment, to generate an identifier (Freeman, col. 19, line 56 - col. 20, line 16).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Tourrilhes and Freund in view of Freeman in order to enable the one or more network environment parameters accessed from the network environment subsequent to connecting to the network environment. One would be motivated to do so in order to enable the use of executable code modules that query specific system conditions, resources, and performance metrics.

The combination Tourrilhes, Freund and Freeman does not teach the use of a docking station.

However, Lipe teaches where the one or more parameters include parameters associated with memory or mass storage capabilities of a docking station (Lipe, col. 32, lines 23-31).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Tourrilhes, Freund and Freeman in view of Lipe in order to enable the use of a docking station. One would be motivated to do so in order to facilitate seamless dynamic configuration changes in a computer with minimum user involvement.

39. Claims 45, 52 and 53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tourrilhes in view of Freund in view of Freeman and further in view of Phillips (U.S. 6,748,195).

40. With respect to claim 45, Tourrilhes teaches the invention described in claim 1, including in a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network environment being associated with one or more parameters, a method for selecting characteristics associated with a network environment, so as to reduce the configuration information that needs to be manually entered, comprising the following: an act of failing to connect the computer system to a first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 62-63); an act of connecting the computer system, to a second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50) from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 4, lines 26-44) to receive one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22) from the first network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22); selecting

characteristics specific to operating under data transfer conditions within the first network environment, the selected characteristics having been saved from a previous connection to the second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of utilizing the selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to operating under the data transfer conditions of the first network environment, automatically to modify the configuration of the computer system to thereby configure the computer system for operating in the first network environment under the data transfer conditions (Tourrilhes, col. 5, line 51 – col. 6, line 11); and an act of connecting the computer system to the first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50).

Tourrilhes does not explicitly teach one or more network environment parameters including at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier.

However, Freund teaches an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Freund, page 18, paragraph 123), including at least one parameter indicative of data transfer conditions within the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91); an act of combining the accessed one or more network environment parameters to generate an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraphs 133-135); an act of, based on the identifier (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Tourrilhes in view of Freund in order to enable the one or more network environment parameters to include at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier. One would be motivated to do so in order to detect and

distinguish between different networks to which a mobile computer or device is connected to from time to time.

The combination of Tourrilhes and Freund does not explicitly teach the one or more network environment parameters accessed from the network environment subsequent to connecting to the network environment.

However, Freeman teaches at least one parameter indicative of latency information for the first network environment and at least one parameter indicative of available bandwidth information, the one or more network environment parameters representative of data transfer conditions within the first network environment (Freeman, col. 20, lines 6-16), the one or more network environment parameters accessed from the second network and that will be used to select characteristics associated with the first network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22); an act of combining the received one or more network environment parameters, including the at least one parameter indicative of the latency information for the first network environment and the at least one parameter indicative of the available bandwidth information for the first network environment, to generate an identifier for the first network environment; an act of combining the accessed one or more network environment parameters, including the at least one parameter indicative of the latency information for the network environment and the at least one parameter indicative of the available bandwidth information for the network environment, to generate an identifier (Freeman, col. 19, line 56 - col. 20, line 16).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Tourrilhes and Freund in view of Freeman in order

to enable the one or more network environment parameters accessed from the network environment subsequent to connecting to the network environment. One would be motivated to do so in order to enable the use of executable code modules that query specific system conditions, resources, and performance metrics.

The combination of Tourrilhes, Freund and Freeman does not teach modifying drivers of peripherals.

However, Phillips teaches where modifying the configuration includes loading drivers with some peripherals and unloading drivers for other peripherals (Phillips, col. 7, lines 8-12).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Tourrilhes, Freund and Freeman in view of Phillips in order to enable modifying drivers of peripherals. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow for operating the wireless devices in a manner that optimally uses the available resources in accordance with an operating situation (Phillips, col. 2, lines 23-26).

41. With respect to claim 52, Tourrilhes teaches the invention described in claim 1, including in a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network environment being associated with one or more parameters, a method for selecting characteristics associated with a network environment, so as to reduce the configuration information that needs to be manually entered, comprising the following: an act of failing to connect the computer system to a first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 62-63); an act of connecting the computer

system, to a second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50) from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 4, lines 26-44) to receive one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22) from the first network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22); selecting characteristics specific to operating under data transfer conditions within the first network environment, the selected characteristics having been saved from a previous connection to the second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of utilizing the selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to operating under the data transfer conditions of the first network environment, automatically to modify the configuration of the computer system to thereby configure the computer system for operating in the first network environment under the data transfer conditions (Tourrilhes, col. 5, line 51 – col. 6, line 11); and an act of connecting the computer system to the first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50).

Tourrilhes does not explicitly teach one or more network environment parameters including at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier.

However, Freund teaches an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Freund, page 18, paragraph 123), including at least one parameter indicative of data transfer conditions within the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91); an act of combining the accessed one or more network environment parameters to generate

an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraphs 133-135); an act of, based on the identifier (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Tourrilhes in view of Freund in order to enable the one or more network environment parameters to include at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier. One would be motivated to do so in order to detect and distinguish between different networks to which a mobile computer or device is connected to from time to time.

The combination of Tourrilhes and Freund does not explicitly teach the one or more network environment parameters accessed from the network environment subsequent to connecting to the network environment.

However, Freeman teaches at least one parameter indicative of latency information for the first network environment and at least one parameter indicative of available bandwidth information, the one or more network environment parameters representative of data transfer conditions within the first network environment (Freeman, col. 20, lines 6-16), the one or more network environment parameters accessed from the second network and that will be used to select characteristics associated with the first network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22); an act of combining the received one or more network environment parameters, including the at least one parameter indicative of the latency information for the first network environment and the at least one parameter indicative of the available bandwidth information for the first network environment, to generate an identifier for the first network environment; an act of combining the accessed one or more network

environment parameters, including the at least one parameter indicative of the latency information for the network environment and the at least one parameter indicative of the available bandwidth information for the network environment, to generate an identifier (Freeman, col. 19, line 56 - col. 20, line 16).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Tourrilhes and Freund in view of Freeman in order to enable the one or more network environment parameters accessed from the network environment subsequent to connecting to the network environment. One would be motivated to do so in order to enable the use of executable code modules that query specific system conditions, resources, and performance metrics.

The combination of Tourrilhes, Freund and Freeman does not teach modifying drivers of peripherals.

However, Phillips teaches where the one or more parameters include parameters associated with a printer (Phillips, col. 7, lines 3-12).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Tourrilhes, Freund and Freeman in view of Phillips in order to enable modifying drivers of peripherals. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow for operating the wireless devices in a manner that optimally uses the available resources in accordance with an operating situation (Phillips, col. 2, lines 23-26).

42. With respect to claim 53, Tourrilhes teaches the invention described in claim 1, including in a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network

environment being associated with one or more parameters, a method for selecting characteristics associated with a network environment, so as to reduce the configuration information that needs to be manually entered, comprising the following: an act of failing to connect the computer system to a first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 62-63); an act of connecting the computer system, to a second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50) from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 4, lines 26-44) to receive one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22) from the first network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22); selecting characteristics specific to operating under data transfer conditions within the first network environment, the selected characteristics having been saved from a previous connection to the second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of utilizing the selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to operating under the data transfer conditions of the first network environment, automatically to modify the configuration of the computer system to thereby configure the computer system for operating in the first network environment under the data transfer conditions (Tourrilhes, col. 5, line 51 – col. 6, line 11); and an act of connecting the computer system to the first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50).

Tourrilhes does not explicitly teach one or more network environment parameters including at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier.

However, Freund teaches an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Freund, page 18, paragraph 123), including at least one parameter indicative of data transfer conditions within the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91); an act of combining the accessed one or more network environment parameters to generate an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraphs 133-135); an act of, based on the identifier (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Tourrilhes in view of Freund in order to enable the one or more network environment parameters to include at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier. One would be motivated to do so in order to detect and distinguish between different networks to which a mobile computer or device is connected to from time to time.

The combination of Tourrilhes and Freund does not explicitly teach the one or more network environment parameters accessed from the network environment subsequent to connecting to the network environment.

However, Freeman teaches at least one parameter indicative of latency information for the first network environment and at least one parameter indicative of available bandwidth information, the one or more network environment parameters representative of data transfer conditions within the first network environment (Freeman, col. 20, lines 6-16), the one or more network environment parameters accessed from the second network and that will be used to select characteristics associated with the first network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22); an act of combining the received one or more network

environment parameters, including the at least one parameter indicative of the latency information for the first network environment and the at least one parameter indicative of the available bandwidth information for the first network environment, to generate an identifier for the first network environment; an act of combining the accessed one or more network environment parameters, including the at least one parameter indicative of the latency information for the network environment and the at least one parameter indicative of the available bandwidth information for the network environment, to generate an identifier (Freeman, col. 19, line 56 - col. 20, line 16).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Tourrilhes and Freund in view of Freeman in order to enable the one or more network environment parameters accessed from the network environment subsequent to connecting to the network environment. One would be motivated to do so in order to enable the use of executable code modules that query specific system conditions, resources, and performance metrics.

The combination of Tourrilhes, Freund and Freeman does not teach modifying drivers of peripherals.

However, Phillips teaches where the one or more parameters include parameters associated with a peripheral device (Phillips, col. 2, lines 23-26).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Tourrilhes, Freund and Freeman in view of Phillips in order to enable modifying drivers of peripherals. One would be motivated to do so in order

to allow for operating the wireless devices in a manner that optimally uses the available resources in accordance with an operating situation (Phillips, col. 2, lines 23-26).

43. Claim 46 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tourrilhes in view of Freund in view of Freeman and further in view of Short et al. (U.S. 6,130,892).

44. With respect to claim 46, Tourrilhes teaches the invention described in claim 1, including in a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network environment being associated with one or more parameters, a method for selecting characteristics associated with a network environment, so as to reduce the configuration information that needs to be manually entered, comprising the following: an act of failing to connect the computer system to a first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 62-63); an act of connecting the computer system, to a second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50) from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 4, lines 26-44) to receive one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22) from the first network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22); selecting characteristics specific to operating under data transfer conditions within the first network environment, the selected characteristics having been saved from a previous connection to the second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of utilizing the

selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to operating under the data transfer conditions of the first network environment, automatically to modify the configuration of the computer system to thereby configure the computer system for operating in the first network environment under the data transfer conditions (Tourrilhes, col. 5, line 51 – col. 6, line 11); and an act of connecting the computer system to the first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50).

Tourrilhes does not explicitly teach one or more network environment parameters including at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier.

However, Freund teaches an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Freund, page 18, paragraph 123), including at least one parameter indicative of data transfer conditions within the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91); an act of combining the accessed one or more network environment parameters to generate an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraphs 133-135); an act of, based on the identifier (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Tourrilhes in view of Freund in order to enable the one or more network environment parameters to include at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier. One would be motivated to do so in order to detect and distinguish between different networks to which a mobile computer or device is connected to from time to time.

The combination of Tourrilhes and Freund does not explicitly teach the one or more network environment parameters accessed from the network environment subsequent to connecting to the network environment.

However, Freeman teaches at least one parameter indicative of latency information for the first network environment and at least one parameter indicative of available bandwidth information, the one or more network environment parameters representative of data transfer conditions within the first network environment (Freeman, col. 20, lines 6-16), the one or more network environment parameters accessed from the second network and that will be used to select characteristics associated with the first network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22); an act of combining the received one or more network environment parameters, including the at least one parameter indicative of the latency information for the first network environment and the at least one parameter indicative of the available bandwidth information for the first network environment, to generate an identifier for the first network environment; an act of combining the accessed one or more network environment parameters, including the at least one parameter indicative of the latency information for the network environment and the at least one parameter indicative of the available bandwidth information for the network environment, to generate an identifier (Freeman, col. 19, line 56 - col. 20, line 16).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Tourrilhes and Freund in view of Freeman in order to enable the one or more network environment parameters accessed from the network environment subsequent to connecting to the network environment. One would be motivated

to do so in order to enable the use of executable code modules that query specific system conditions, resources, and performance metrics.

The combination of Tourrilhes, Freund and Freeman does not teach concluding one session and starting another.

However, Short teaches where modifying the configuration includes ceasing a NIC connection and beginning a modem connection (Short, col. 2, lines 52-56).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Tourrilhes, Freund and Freeman in view of Short in order to enable user access to the internet from diverse locations (Short, col. 1, lines 27-28).

45. Claims 50 and 51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tourrilhes in view of Freund in view of Freeman and further in view of Akiyama et al. (U.S. 6,757,821).

46. With respect to claim 50, Tourrilhes teaches the invention described in claim 1, including in a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network environment being associated with one or more parameters, a method for selecting characteristics associated with a network environment, so as to reduce the configuration information that needs to be manually entered, comprising the following: an act of failing to connect the computer system to a first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 62-63); an act of connecting the computer

system, to a second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50) from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 4, lines 26-44) to receive one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22) from the first network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22); selecting characteristics specific to operating under data transfer conditions within the first network environment, the selected characteristics having been saved from a previous connection to the second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of utilizing the selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to operating under the data transfer conditions of the first network environment, automatically to modify the configuration of the computer system to thereby configure the computer system for operating in the first network environment under the data transfer conditions (Tourrilhes, col. 5, line 51 – col. 6, line 11); and an act of connecting the computer system to the first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50).

Tourrilhes does not explicitly teach one or more network environment parameters including at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier.

However, Freund teaches an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Freund, page 18, paragraph 123), including at least one parameter indicative of data transfer conditions within the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91); an act of combining the accessed one or more network environment parameters to generate

an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraphs 133-135); an act of, based on the identifier (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Tourrilhes in view of Freund in order to enable the one or more network environment parameters to include at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier. One would be motivated to do so in order to detect and distinguish between different networks to which a mobile computer or device is connected to from time to time.

The combination of Tourrilhes and Freund does not explicitly teach the one or more network environment parameters accessed from the network environment subsequent to connecting to the network environment.

However, Freeman teaches at least one parameter indicative of latency information for the first network environment and at least one parameter indicative of available bandwidth information, the one or more network environment parameters representative of data transfer conditions within the first network environment (Freeman, col. 20, lines 6-16), the one or more network environment parameters accessed from the second network and that will be used to select characteristics associated with the first network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22); an act of combining the received one or more network environment parameters, including the at least one parameter indicative of the latency information for the first network environment and the at least one parameter indicative of the available bandwidth information for the first network environment, to generate an identifier for the first network environment; an act of combining the accessed one or more network

environment parameters, including the at least one parameter indicative of the latency information for the network environment and the at least one parameter indicative of the available bandwidth information for the network environment, to generate an identifier (Freeman, col. 19, line 56 - col. 20, line 16).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Tourrilhes and Freund in view of Freeman in order to enable the one or more network environment parameters accessed from the network environment subsequent to connecting to the network environment. One would be motivated to do so in order to enable the use of executable code modules that query specific system conditions, resources, and performance metrics.

The combination of Tourrilhes, Freund and Freeman does not teach parameters associated with a keyboard.

However, Akiyama teaches where the one or more parameters include parameters associated with a keyboard (Akiyama, col. 5, lines 7-39).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Tourrilhes, Freund and Freeman in view of Akiyama in order to enable reconfiguring a favorites list. One would be motivated to do so in order to provide a computer system, which can easily change the setups of an operation environment in correspondence with various use patterns.

47. With respect to claim 51, Tourrilhes teaches the invention described in claim 1, including in a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network

environment being associated with one or more parameters, a method for selecting characteristics associated with a network environment, so as to reduce the configuration information that needs to be manually entered, comprising the following: an act of failing to connect the computer system to a first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 62-63); an act of connecting the computer system, to a second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50) from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 4, lines 26-44) to receive one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22) from the first network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22); selecting characteristics specific to operating under data transfer conditions within the first network environment, the selected characteristics having been saved from a previous connection to the second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of utilizing the selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to operating under the data transfer conditions of the first network environment, automatically to modify the configuration of the computer system to thereby configure the computer system for operating in the first network environment under the data transfer conditions (Tourrilhes, col. 5, line 51 – col. 6, line 11); and an act of connecting the computer system to the first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50).

Tourrilhes does not explicitly teach one or more network environment parameters including at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier.

However, Freund teaches an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Freund, page 18, paragraph 123), including at least one parameter indicative of data transfer conditions within the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91); an act of combining the accessed one or more network environment parameters to generate an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraphs 133-135); an act of, based on the identifier (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Tourrilhes in view of Freund in order to enable the one or more network environment parameters to include at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier. One would be motivated to do so in order to detect and distinguish between different networks to which a mobile computer or device is connected to from time to time.

The combination of Tourrilhes and Freund does not explicitly teach the one or more network environment parameters accessed from the network environment subsequent to connecting to the network environment.

However, Freeman teaches at least one parameter indicative of latency information for the first network environment and at least one parameter indicative of available bandwidth information, the one or more network environment parameters representative of data transfer conditions within the first network environment (Freeman, col. 20, lines 6-16), the one or more network environment parameters accessed from the second network and that will be used to select characteristics associated with the first network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22); an act of combining the received one or more network

environment parameters, including the at least one parameter indicative of the latency information for the first network environment and the at least one parameter indicative of the available bandwidth information for the first network environment, to generate an identifier for the first network environment; an act of combining the accessed one or more network environment parameters, including the at least one parameter indicative of the latency information for the network environment and the at least one parameter indicative of the available bandwidth information for the network environment, to generate an identifier (Freeman, col. 19, line 56 - col. 20, line 16).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Tourrilhes and Freund in view of Freeman in order to enable the one or more network environment parameters accessed from the network environment subsequent to connecting to the network environment. One would be motivated to do so in order to enable the use of executable code modules that query specific system conditions, resources, and performance metrics.

The combination of Tourrilhes, Freund and Freeman does not teach parameters associated with a keyboard.

However, Akiyama teaches where the one or more parameters include parameters associated with a monitor (Akiyama, col. 5, lines 7-39).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Tourrilhes, Freund and Freeman in view of Akiyama in order to enable reconfiguring a favorites list. One would be motivated to do so in order to

provide a computer system, which can easily change the setups of an operation environment in correspondence with various use patterns.

48. Claim 56 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tourrilhes in view of Freund in view of Freeman and further in view of Korpi et al. (U.S. 6,198,696).

49. With respect to claim 56, Tourrilhes teaches the invention described in claim 1, including in a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network environment being associated with one or more parameters, a method for selecting characteristics associated with a network environment, so as to reduce the configuration information that needs to be manually entered, comprising the following: an act of failing to connect the computer system to a first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 62-63); an act of connecting the computer system, to a second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50) from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 4, lines 26-44) to receive one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22) from the first network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22); selecting characteristics specific to operating under data transfer conditions within the first network environment, the selected characteristics having been saved from a previous connection to the second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of utilizing the

selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to operating under the data transfer conditions of the first network environment, automatically to modify the configuration of the computer system to thereby configure the computer system for operating in the first network environment under the data transfer conditions (Tourrilhes, col. 5, line 51 – col. 6, line 11); and an act of connecting the computer system to the first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50).

Tourrilhes does not explicitly teach one or more network environment parameters including at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier.

However, Freund teaches an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Freund, page 18, paragraph 123), including at least one parameter indicative of data transfer conditions within the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91); an act of combining the accessed one or more network environment parameters to generate an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraphs 133-135); an act of, based on the identifier (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Tourrilhes in view of Freund in order to enable the one or more network environment parameters to include at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier. One would be motivated to do so in order to detect and distinguish between different networks to which a mobile computer or device is connected to from time to time.

The combination of Tourrilhes and Freund does not explicitly teach the one or more network environment parameters accessed from the network environment subsequent to connecting to the network environment.

However, Freeman teaches at least one parameter indicative of latency information for the first network environment and at least one parameter indicative of available bandwidth information, the one or more network environment parameters representative of data transfer conditions within the first network environment (Freeman, col. 20, lines 6-16), the one or more network environment parameters accessed from the second network and that will be used to select characteristics associated with the first network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22); an act of combining the received one or more network environment parameters, including the at least one parameter indicative of the latency information for the first network environment and the at least one parameter indicative of the available bandwidth information for the first network environment, to generate an identifier for the first network environment; an act of combining the accessed one or more network environment parameters, including the at least one parameter indicative of the latency information for the network environment and the at least one parameter indicative of the available bandwidth information for the network environment, to generate an identifier (Freeman, col. 19, line 56 - col. 20, line 16).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Tourrilhes and Freund in view of Freeman in order to enable the one or more network environment parameters accessed from the network environment subsequent to connecting to the network environment. One would be motivated

to do so in order to enable the use of executable code modules that query specific system conditions, resources, and performance metrics.

The combination of Tourrilhes, Freund and Freeman does not teach the use of GPS data with regards to an international border.

However, Korpi teaches detecting a change in the network environment due to detecting from GPS data that the computer system has crossed an international border (Korpi, col. 3, lines 33-43).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Tourrilhes, Freund and Freeman in further view of Korpi in order to enable reconfiguring time and date parameters in a module in an operating system. One would be motivated to do so in order to enable automatic time zone tracking of the present location of the device (Korpi, col. 2, lines 21-24).

50. Claim 60 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tourrilhes in view of Freund in view of Freeman and further in view of Meyerson (U.S. 6,941,356).

51. With respect to claim 60, Tourrilhes teaches the invention described in claim 1, including in a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network environment being associated with one or more parameters, a method for selecting characteristics associated with a network environment, so as to reduce the configuration information that needs to be manually entered, comprising the following: an act of failing to

connect the computer system to a first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 62-63); an act of connecting the computer system, to a second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50) from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 4, lines 26-44) to receive one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22) from the first network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22); selecting characteristics specific to operating under data transfer conditions within the first network environment, the selected characteristics having been saved from a previous connection to the second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of utilizing the selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to operating under the data transfer conditions of the first network environment, automatically to modify the configuration of the computer system to thereby configure the computer system for operating in the first network environment under the data transfer conditions (Tourrilhes, col. 5, line 51 – col. 6, line 11); and an act of connecting the computer system to the first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50).

Tourrilhes does not explicitly teach one or more network environment parameters including at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier.

However, Freund teaches an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Freund, page 18, paragraph 123), including at least one parameter indicative of data transfer conditions within the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91);

an act of combining the accessed one or more network environment parameters to generate an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraphs 133-135); an act of, based on the identifier (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Tourrilhes in view of Freund in order to enable the one or more network environment parameters to include at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier. One would be motivated to do so in order to detect and distinguish between different networks to which a mobile computer or device is connected to from time to time.

The combination of Tourrilhes and Freund does not explicitly teach the one or more network environment parameters accessed from the network environment subsequent to connecting to the network environment.

However, Freeman teaches at least one parameter indicative of latency information for the first network environment and at least one parameter indicative of available bandwidth information, the one or more network environment parameters representative of data transfer conditions within the first network environment (Freeman, col. 20, lines 6-16), the one or more network environment parameters accessed from the second network and that will be used to select characteristics associated with the first network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22); an act of combining the received one or more network environment parameters, including the at least one parameter indicative of the latency information for the first network environment and the at least one parameter indicative of the available bandwidth information for the first network environment, to generate an identifier

for the first network environment; an act of combining the accessed one or more network environment parameters, including the at least one parameter indicative of the latency information for the network environment and the at least one parameter indicative of the available bandwidth information for the network environment, to generate an identifier (Freeman, col. 19, line 56 - col. 20, line 16).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Tourrilhes and Freund in view of Freeman in order to enable the one or more network environment parameters accessed from the network environment subsequent to connecting to the network environment. One would be motivated to do so in order to enable the use of executable code modules that query specific system conditions, resources, and performance metrics.

The combination of Tourrilhes, Freund and Freeman does not teach changing a favorites list from one network environment to another.

However, Meyerson teaches a method wherein modifying the configuration of the computer system includes automatically changing from a favorites list used with a previously connected network environment to a different favorites list for use with the network environment the computer system is being connected to (Meyerson, col. 3, line 13 – col. 4, line 57).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Tourrilhes, Freund and Freeman in view of Meyerson in order to enable changing a favorites list from one network environment to another. One would be motivated to do so in order to enable a device to reconfigure itself

without user intervention each time the device is moved to a new environment or each time the environment changes (Meyerson, col. 2, lines 56-59).

52. Claim 61 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tourrilhes in view of Freund in view of Freeman and further in view of Dybedokken et al. (U.S. 6,760,411).

53. With respect to claim 61, Tourrilhes teaches the invention described in claim 1, including in a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network environment being associated with one or more parameters, a method for selecting characteristics associated with a network environment, so as to reduce the configuration information that needs to be manually entered, comprising the following: an act of failing to connect the computer system to a first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 62-63); an act of connecting the computer system, to a second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50) from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 4, lines 26-44) to receive one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22) from the first network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22); selecting characteristics specific to operating under data transfer conditions within the first network environment, the selected characteristics having been saved from a previous connection to

the second network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50); an act of utilizing the selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to operating under the data transfer conditions of the first network environment, automatically to modify the configuration of the computer system to thereby configure the computer system for operating in the first network environment under the data transfer conditions (Tourrilhes, col. 5, line 51 – col. 6, line 11); and an act of connecting the computer system to the first network environment from among the number of network environments (Tourrilhes, col. 5, lines 35-50).

Tourrilhes does not explicitly teach one or more network environment parameters including at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier.

However, Freund teaches an act of receiving one or more network environment parameters (Freund, page 18, paragraph 123), including at least one parameter indicative of data transfer conditions within the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91); an act of combining the accessed one or more network environment parameters to generate an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraphs 133-135); an act of, based on the identifier (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Tourrilhes in view of Freund in order to enable the one or more network environment parameters to include at least one parameter indicative of transfer conditions within the network identifier. One would be motivated to do so in order to detect and distinguish between different networks to which a mobile computer or device is connected to from time to time.

The combination of Tourrilhes and Freund does not explicitly teach the one or more network environment parameters accessed from the network environment subsequent to connecting to the network environment.

However, Freeman teaches at least one parameter indicative of latency information for the first network environment and at least one parameter indicative of available bandwidth information, the one or more network environment parameters representative of data transfer conditions within the first network environment (Freeman, col. 20, lines 6-16), the one or more network environment parameters accessed from the second network and that will be used to select characteristics associated with the first network environment (Tourrilhes, col. 4, line 65 – col. 5, line 22); an act of combining the received one or more network environment parameters, including the at least one parameter indicative of the latency information for the first network environment and the at least one parameter indicative of the available bandwidth information for the first network environment, to generate an identifier for the first network environment; an act of combining the accessed one or more network environment parameters, including the at least one parameter indicative of the latency information for the network environment and the at least one parameter indicative of the available bandwidth information for the network environment, to generate an identifier (Freeman, col. 19, line 56 - col. 20, line 16).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Tourrilhes and Freund in view of Freeman in order to enable the one or more network environment parameters accessed from the network environment subsequent to connecting to the network environment. One would be motivated

to do so in order to enable the use of executable code modules that query specific system conditions, resources, and performance metrics.

The combination of Tourrilhes, Freund and Freeman does not teach changing country dependent software settings.

However, Dybedokken teaches an act of utilizing the selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to the network environment that the computer system is being connected to, to modify a configuration of the computer system from the first configuration to a new configuration, and where modifying the configuration of the computer system includes changing one or more country dependent software settings including one or more of a default language setting and a currency symbol setting and the method wherein modifying the configuration of the computer system includes changing one or more country dependent software settings including a currency symbol setting (Dybedokken, Fig. 3; col. 2, lines 52-55 and col. 3, lines 64-67).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Tourrilhes, Freund and Freeman in view of Dybedokken in order to enable changing country dependent software settings. One would be motivated to do so in order to synchronize the language used in an end user terminal and the local network, for keeping the consistency there between (Dybedokken, col. 2, lines 52-55) to pass on information that all users understand in a multilingual environment (Dybedokken, col. 1, lines 49-51).

***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alicia Baturay whose telephone number is (571) 272-3981. The examiner can normally be reached at M-Th 7am - 4:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jeffrey Pwu can be reached on (571) 272-6798. The fax number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

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Alicia Baturay  
June 3, 2009

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Application/Control Number: 10/067,580  
Art Unit: 2446

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